these vices occasion frequent quarrels and wars among them
ſometimes with their neighbours, not from a deſire of increaſing 578
their power, but from ſome other cauſes; ſuch as the carrying 585
off their proviſions, or rather their girls, which is frequently
practiſed as the moſt ſummary method of procuring a wife.

Their trade is likewiſe not ſo much calculated for the acquiſition 439
of riches as for procuring the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life.
They ſell the *Koreki* ſables, fox and white dog ſkins, dried
muſhroons, or ſuch trifles; and receive in exchange cloaths made
of deer-ſkins and other hides: among themſelves they exchange 438
what they abound with for what they want, as dogs, boats, diſhes,
troughs, nets, hemp, yarn, and proviſions. This kind of barter 437
is carried on under a great ſhew of friendſhip; for when one 576
wants any thing that another has, he goes freely to viſit him, and
without any ceremony makes known his wants, although perhaps he
never had any acquaintance with that perſon before: the landlord
is obliged to behave according to the cuſtom of the country;
and bringing whatever his gueſt has occaſion for, gives it him.
He afterwards returns the viſit, and muſt be received in the ſame
manner; ſo that both parties have their wants ſupplied.

Their manners are quite rude: they never uſe any civil ex- 576
preſſion or ſalutation; never take off their caps, nor bow to one 157
another; and their diſcourſe is ſtupid, and betrays the moſt con-
ſummate ignorance; and yet they are in ſome degree curious, and
inquiſitive upon many occaſions.

They have filled almoſt every place in heaven and earth with 771
different ſpirits, which they both worſhip and fear more than
God: they offer them ſacrifices upon every occaſion, and ſome
carry little idols about them, or have them placed in their
dwellings; but, with regard to God, they not only neglect to
worſhip him; but, in caſe of troubles and misfortunes, they
curſe and blaſpheme him.

They keep no account of their age, though they can count as 802
far as one hundred; but this is ſo troubleſome to them that

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

802 without their fingers they do not tell three. It is very diverting to ſee them reckon more than ten; for having reckoned the fingers of both hands they claſp them together, which ſignifies ten; then they begin with their toes, and count to twenty; after which they are quite confounded, and cry, *Matcha?* that is, Where ſhall
805 I take more. They reckon ten months in the year, ſome of which are longer and ſome ſhorter; for they do not divide them by the changes of the moon, but by the order of particular occurrences that happen in thoſe regions, as may be ſeen in the following table:

1ſt. Purifier of ſins; for in this month they have a holiday for the purification of all their ſins.
2d. Breaker of hatchets, from the great froſt.
3d. Beginning of heat.
4th. Time of the long day.
5th. Preparing month.
6th. Red fiſh month.
7th. White fiſh month.
8th. Kaiko fiſh month.
9th. Great white fiſh month.
10th. Leaf falling month.

This laſt month continues to the month of *November*, or that of the purification, and it is the length of almoſt three months; however, theſe names of the months are not the ſame every where, but are only proper to the inhabitants upon the river *Kamtſchatka*: the inhabitants of the northern parts give them different names, ſuch as,

1ſt. The month of the rivers' freezing
2d. Hunting month.
3d. Purifier of ſins.
4th. Breaker of hatchets, from the great froſt.
5th. Time of the long day.
6th. Sea beavers' puppying time

7th. Sea